

SPORTS



Oleg Blokhin of Kiev Dynamo is always a threat in front of opponents' goal.
Photo by Andrei Golovonov

LEADER CARRIES ON WITH UNBLEMISHED SLATE

Since the start of the national football championship, Kiev Dynamo have not been beaten even once to this day, while their main opponents Moscow Spartak and Tbilisi Dynamo are dropping points. Recently, Spartak lost in Tashkent, while Tbilisi drew at home with Neftekhim, which did not get the point due to it because of exceeding the 10-game draw limit.

Somo nine clubs are now involved at the bottom of the tables, struggling desperately to avoid becoming the two bottom relegation-bound clubs.

Chervinov of Spartak is still the top scorer with 20 goals under his belt, followed by Shangelia of Tbilisi Dynamo (15), and Blokhin of Kiev Dynamo and Kazachonok of Leningrad Zenit (13 each).

TOP AWARD FOR SOVIET UNION

The USSR has captured the European junior basketball title by beating Italy 72-54 in the final game in Thessaloniki. The FRG defeated Finland 78-64 to come third.

ANATOLY STAROSTIN RETAINS CROWN

Olympic pentathlon champion Anatoly Starostin from Dushanbe has won his second under-21 world championship.

Competing in West Berlin, he notched 5,470 points, ahead of Michael Rabelin of the FRG and Muscovite Alxer Khaplanov.

The USSR also won the team title, edging 1,584 points, followed by the FRG and Sweden.

This is the sixth time (five and fifth individual title running for the USSR).

STRONG FAVOURITES END UP SECOND

At the start of the world cycling championships in Prague, which have drawn over 40 countries, Falk Boden, Bernd Drogan, Oleg Ludwig and Mario Kummer, of the GDR, won the 100 km road race clocking 1 hr 59 min 16 sec. The USSR, which fielded three Olympic champions—Yuri Kashirin, Oleg Logvin, and Anatoly Yarkin plus Sergei Kadelaky, came second in 2:02:06, and Czechoslovakia was third in 2:02:28.

ALPINE SEASON ENDS

A total of 219 mountain climbers from 14 countries have wound up their stay at the International Alpine Pamir camp.

The Czechoslovak climbers did especially well, having scaled the Kommunism Peak (7,495 m), taking a most complex route up the southern wall.

The Spanish team reached the Fortanbek glacier for the first time, and the Norwegians scaled a summit in the Zaskel Ridge. They say Soviet coaches helped them a lot in organizing that climb.

A total of 1,500 climbers from 28 countries visited the camp since its inception.

EMULATION DRIVE ON

The recent one-mile racing world record set by Moscow Olympics 1,500 m winner Sebastian Coe, of Britain, was short-lived: a week later Coe's fellow-countryman, Steve Ovett, also Moscow Olympics finalist, shaved 0.13 sec off Coe's former best of 3 min 48.53 sec competing in Koblenz.

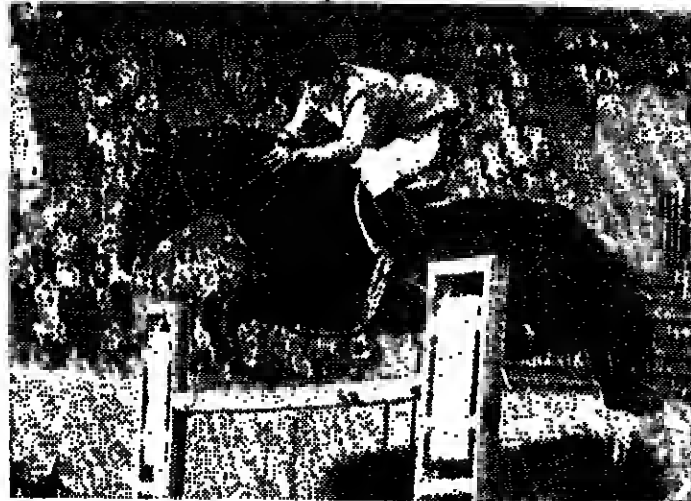
World record holder Henry Rono, of Kenya, was the world's fastest runner this season in the 5,000 m in 13:12.15. American Larry Myricks long-jumped 841 cm, while his compatriot Steve Scott clocked 3:31.84 in the 1,500 m, the fourth best time ever in athletics history.

OLYMPIC CEREMONY SHOULD BE PRESERVED

FIFA President Jose Havelange, of Brazil, told a press conference in Berlin that his Federation had no suggestions to change the existing Olympic award-presentation ceremony.

The Federation, he stressed, supports holding the Olympics in various countries as has been before.

He said the Federation was looking at proposals to organize world championships for 14-16-year-olds, for women, as well as indoor world championships. The President said he was confident football championships would continue to draw 24 entrants after the 1982 fixture.



Olympic finalist Viktor Pogonovskiy came out on top of one of the five show jumping events at an international equestrian competition at the Bilsa Olympic Equestrian Complex, which was part of preparations for the September European championship.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

OLD-TIMERS AND NEWCOMERS SIDE BY SIDE

The USSR ice-hockey world and European titles have flown out to North America for the September 1-13 second Canada Cup tournament.

Of the total 34 aspirants to the ultimate line-up, said chief coach V. Tikhonov, shortly before the departure, we selected 24 players from the Moscow clubs—Central Army Club, Spartak and Dynamo—and Gorky Torpedo. The line-up will include goalies Tretyak and

Myshkin (substitute keeper). Tikhonov will stay in Moscow; defencemen Krasnov-Fallov, Vasil'yev-Gimayev, Bilyaletdinov-Pervukhin, Babinov-Zubkov; attackers Makarov-Larionov-Knutov, Shalimov-Shapelev-Kapustin, Melisev-Golikov-Drozdzetsk, and Khomutov-Zhukov-Skvortsov, plus Svetlov.

We see the forthcoming tournament as an important international contest involving practically all top players of the planet, said Tikhonov, and will try hard to acquit ourselves creditably. At the same time, the contest will be an important part in our preparations for the world and European championships scheduled for April in Finland, and this is why, he stressed, we have recruited several young and promising players instead of some weathered ones.

Nineteen players from the line-up won the world and European top awards last year in Sweden. Larionov, Zubkov and Gimayev have replaced Petrov, Labedev and Makarov. Nine players—Tretyak, Vasil'yev, Bilyaletdinov, Babinov, Kapustin, Melisev, Shalimov, Zhukov and Skvortsov—were on the Soviet squad for the first Carrodo Cup.



Khramov dies in a car crash

The well-known ice-hockey player, Valery Khramov, died in a car crash near Moscow. His wife, who was driving, also lost her life. The Khramov couple left two children.

Valery Khramov, who played on the Central Army Club team, was 33 in last January. Since 1980 Khramov had been on the national team of the USSR. He carried off Olympic gold medals from Sapporo in 1972 and Innsbruck in 1976. He was many time world and European champion in 1972 and in 1973. He was voted by sports writers the best hockey player of the Soviet Union and in 1976 named the best forward of the World Championship.

JAPAN GEARING TO WIN

Japan's women's volleyball team has won all the three friendlies to Brazil against the hosts, technically by far excellent the South American champions, a title Brazil won only recently.

Brazil's coach Elio Figueiredo said the games were important in preparation for the world cups due in November in Japan.

MAN INFORMATION

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UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS ITS WORK

New York. An emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly has started its deliberations in New York. It has been called at the request of African countries to discuss the Namibian problem.

The question about convening the session was raised after South Africa, supported by Western powers, had obstructed to Namibia's independence. The UN Security Council resolution proposing a plan for internationally controlled free elections in

Namibia remained unfulfilled. After the opening of the session, the meeting was adjourned, following the proposal of the Chairman of the group of African countries at the United Nations, Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), to enable the Credentials Committee of the Assembly to check the credentials of the delegations. African delegations intend to press for barring the racist apartheid regime from taking part in the work of the General Assembly.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION—A CHALLENGE TO WORLD COMMUNITY

U.S. VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS CONNIVANCE WITH THE AGGRESSOR

Luanda. At its emergency meeting, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Angola criticized the stand taken by the United States during the discussion at the UN Security Council of the resolution condemning the South African aggression against Angola. The statement issued by the meeting says that by using the right of veto, the United States has openly demonstrated the close military alliance between Washington and the regime in Pretoria. This step is fresh evidence that the United States tramples underfoot the

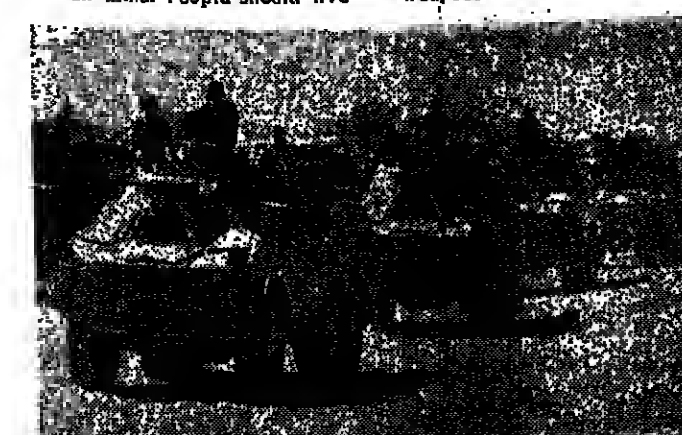
elementary human rights which the reactionary imperialist circles in America are defending in words alone. This stand, says the statement, is a brazen challenge to the African states and to the whole international community who resolutely condemn the criminal intervention by South Africa against Angola.

ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT HAS SAID IT HAS A RIGHT TO APPEAL TO FRIENDLY STATES FOR HELP

Luanda. In view of the unceasing aggression from the Republic of South Africa, the

PUGWASH CONFERENCE CALLS FOR UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT

Band (Province of Alberta, Canada). The governments of all countries should start a universal and complete disarmament in keeping with the decisions of the first special UN General Assembly's session on disarmament, said Lord Noel Baker, a prominent British public leader, addressing the 31st Pugwash Conference held here.



South Africa continues its hostility against the People's Republic of Angola. After several intensive bombing raids, South African troops have occupied a number of populated areas. Casualties are reported in the photo. The South African invaders on Angolan soil.
Photo UPI-TASS

BOOKS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

The Third Moscow International Book Fair continues at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

Both members of the business community and ordinary book lovers, who follow hard on the heels of every new book, have been able to view displays by 2,000 publishers from more than 80 countries and 13 international organizations, including the United Nations, UNESCO, the ILO, and the CMEA. The highest praise deservedly goes to the book publishing, trade and copyright organizations which in the present complicated international conditions help expand and strengthen peaceful cooperation," said Leonid Brezhnev in his message of greetings to Book Fair participants and guests.

Lively business negotiations are in progress at the Fair. Two hundred contracts were signed on the very first day. Meanwhile, Kniga signed contracts to the value of 300,000 rubles. To date 85 option agreements have been signed, according to which a book may be taken for examination, preparation to acquiring publication rights.



Inside the Book Fair pavilion.



Edward A. Matkovski, President of the Combined Book and Periodical Exhibit of America, USA, acquaints visitors with the firm's display.

Photos by Boris Koukmon

IRAN: AFTER THE EXPLOSIONS

Tehran. By a majority of 170 to four, the Iranian parliament (Majlis) has approved the composition of a new government headed by Prime Minister Ayatollah M. R. Mahdavi Kani.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● The Sixth US Fleet is to hold ten-day maneuvers in the Eastern Mediterranean in mid September. Taking part will be two groups of cruisers with the support ships and two aircraft-carriers.

● The National Defence Department of Japan has decided to resume the naval parade, the last of which was held in 1973. It has been announced that this year's parade is to be held on November 3. It is to be reviewed by the Prime Minister Z. Suzuki in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

● In keeping with an agreement reached in Geneva between the OPEC countries, Saudi Arabia is to reduce its oil extraction by one million barrels a day.

● 500 delegates from 28 African countries are taking part in the all-African conference meeting in Lagos to discuss the training of skilled medical personnel.

● The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Spain has decided to make a request in Parliament for the government should hold a national referendum on the country's entry of NATO.

Addressing Majlis, Mahdavi Kani said that his government would follow the line of the late President Rajai and concentrate on the solution of three major problems facing the country—the armed conflict with Iraq, the strengthening of internal security and the development of the economy.

According to the Pars News Agency, the new Prime Minister warned the Iranian people of the "Fifth Column" operating in the country which is trying to eliminate Iran's present governmental system. He emphasized that reconstruction of the security forces was at present under way with the aim of reinforcing them. The strengthening of security and public order were going to be treated as a priority. Mahdavi Kani said that the results of the enquiry into the murder of Rajai and Bahrani would soon be published.

The Internal Affairs Ministry has issued a political statement, which declares that the main enemy of the Islamic revolution was the United States and its agents and henchmen expelled from the country as a result of the heroic struggle by the Iranian people.

In Iran itself, executions continue of opponents of the Islamic revolutionary regime. Tehran radio reports that another 65 people have been executed by firing squad, on charges of terrorism and armed resistance to the authorities. It is also reported that 150 people have been detained in different cities on suspicion of committing terrorist acts.

'YOUTH, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE'

The participation of young people in the struggle for peace and social progress, in the national liberation movement and the social and political life of their countries are problems which are in the focus of attention of the international "Youth, Development and Peace" conference, at present being held in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan. Representatives of 45 international and national youth organizations from 38 Asian, African and Latin American countries, are taking part.

POPE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

Rome. An appeal to mankind to exert all efforts to make sure nuclear weapons are not used has come from Pope John Paul II, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. In the traditional sermon given from his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo, the Pope stated that, at the present time, there had been a significant increase in the destructive power of nuclear weapons.

Pope John Paul emphasized the need for mankind to bend all its efforts in order to secure peace and called for constant action in the name of détente and the banning of all types of nuclear weapons.



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NEW PRESIDENT FOR BOLIVIA

La Paz, Reuter-TASS. General Celso Torrelle Villa, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, was named as President of Bolivia, an official announcement said.

Former President Garcia Moya, who seized power in a coup a year ago, was forced to step down from the presidency last month by an army rebellion. He was replaced by a junta

emphical of the Army, Navy and Air Force commanders. Rebel generals Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anes Rivero, who staged the uprising in Bolivia's key garrison city of Santa Cruz, demanded the selection of a new president by the armed forces hierarchy.

Bolivia has had almost 200 coups since independence from Spain in 1825.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AFTER THE COUP

Bangui. The military who have taken power in the Central African Republic have set up a "military committee for national reconstruction" headed by General A. Kolingba. The general has taken upon himself the functions of head of state and government as well as that of the min-

ister of defence. Lt.-Col. J. L. Yambala has been appointed foreign minister.

The constitution has been suspended and all political parties are banned. Streets in Bangui are patrolled by the military, and government offices are closed.

NO TO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

Al-Riyadh. The countries of the Persian Gulf stick firmly to the principles of non-alignment. They are against any interference into the affairs of their part of the world, and resolutely oppose all attempts to set up military bases in the area of the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea or the Indian Ocean. This message is contained in the statement issued by Arab Foreign Min-

isters who have gathered at-Tai to attend a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Cooperation Council of the Arab Countries at the Persian Gulf.

The statement expresses complete support for the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of a state of their own.

IN THE FRG EVERY FOURTH MARK GOES ON ARMS

Bonn. Next year, direct military expenditure in the FRG will amount to almost 44 thousand million marks. This is the estimated figure in the draft government budget now under discussion by the government. Further military expenditure is concealed in the budgets of other government departments and ministries. A number of observers estimate that the total military expenditure next year will run into 60 thousand million marks. In other words, it

will amount to one-fourth of the entire West German budget. West Germany is the second biggest military spender in NATO, both in absolute and per capita terms.

A lion's share of the profits from fulfilled military orders ends up, of course, in the coffers of the ten leading West German arms manufacturers, "Siemens", "Krupp", "Messerschmitt-Bölkow - Blohm (MBB)", "MTU", "Rheinmetall" and "Daimler" heading the list.



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

INDIA DENIES ENTRY VISA TO GRIFFIN

Delhi. The Indian government has told the US State Department that it does not agree to the appointment of George Griffin as political adviser at the American Embassy in Delhi. An official spokesman has told journalists that the decision was taken after a thorough study of G. Griffin's activities when he had held different diplomatic posts in India and some countries in South Asia.

The PTI news agency points out that G. Griffin is a CIA officer who worked under the cover of American embassies in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

He had guided subversive operations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by organizing training of the saboteurs' camps in Pakistan and by consequently sending terrorist groups across the border into Afghanistan.

Washington's decision to post this hardened spy in Delhi has produced protests among the Indian public. Deputies of the Indian Parliament have called on the government to deny him entry visa. Many see the appointment of Griffin in Delhi as evidence of CIA's plans to spread the sphere of its territorial operations to India.

MITTERRAND AND CHEYSSON ON THE FRENCH STAND

Paris. An important and outstanding initiative appreciated by the international community, thus, commented C. Cheysson, the French Minister for Foreign Relations, describing the Franco-Mexican statement issued in support of the patriotic forces in El Salvador fighting against the present Salvadoran regime, which only stays in power due to aid from the United States. Addressing a meeting of the Council of Ministers, President Mitterrand and C. Cheysson also drew attention to the stand taken by France on the Middle East, noting that the security of the area and justice for its inhabitants could be ensured only through appropriate negotiations. The communiqué issued after the meeting emphasizes that France considers it important that special attention be given to the tragic plight of the Lebanese and its people. It is essential to strengthen the security forces of the Lebanese state, says the communiqué, and to confirm the integrity, sovereignty and independence of the latter country.

The Foreign Minister reminded his audience of France's resolute condemnation of "South Africa's incursion into Angola." Noting that France supported the UN resolution condemning this act of aggression, Cheysson said that this provided a further evidence of the urgency for a more complete implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 which would make it possible to pull foreign troops out of Namibia and to embark on a democratic process to ensure peace and the right of a free choice to the Namibian people.

On the subject of the coup in the Central African Republic, C. Cheysson stated that this was an internal affair which only concerned the citizens of that country. Speaking to journalists, P. Bergqvist, Secretary General of the President's Office, pointed out that France was not involved in the coup either directly or indirectly.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION—A CHALLENGE TO WORLD COMMUNITY

(Continued from page 1)

Angolan Council of Ministers considers it legitimate to resort to the use of Article 51 of the UN Charter concerning the right to self-defence for help in repulsion of an open intervention.

INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY

London. British newspapers note that in the first racks of the invaders against Angola there have been units completely manned by mercenaries including the special 32nd "Buffalo Battalion" which has committed most atrocious crimes. It includes more than 1,200 cutthroats recruited for large sums of money from the United States, the FRG, Britain and some other Western states for the purpose of perpetrating acts of terror in Namibia, Angola and other countries neighbouring on South Africa.

The pieces sent against Angola include "Mirage", "F4" fighters, and "Buccaneer" fighters. "Alouette" helicopters and tanks and APCs which are supplied to Pretoria by the United States, some of the NATO allies and Israel.

viat Union. Nobody in his right mind could ever wish for a thermo-nuclear war. But a country [i.e. the USSR] which lost twenty million of its people known more about war and, therefore, puts a higher value on peace than does a country [i.e. the USA] which left less than three hundred thousand people on the battlefield. There is nothing absurd, therefore, about the Europeans' fear of rash actions from America in the present situation.

It is known that their fears, and the anti-war protests have increased following Reagan's decision to go ahead with the production of the neutron bomb. This so-called clean weapon is a sort of neutron DDT insecticide which equals people with cockroaches. It is not simply a matter of sophisticated cruelty. The decision on the neutron bomb has confirmed the most gloomy forecasts concerning the policies of the present American Administration. We are again being dragged into the arms race. This is more than disheartening when we thought we could see the dawn of détente.

No, one can't say that Europe is excessively filled with fear. Common sense rebels against madness and life rebels against the threat of death.



Stanislav KONDRASHOV

VIEWPOINT

WHERE DOES THE FEAR COME FROM?

"Europe is excessively filled with fear," said Helmut Schmidt, the FRG Chancellor, a few days ago commenting on the fear among West Europeans, who are caught between the growing belligerence of American foreign policy and the increasing anti-war protest movement. The West German Chancellor likens neither this fear nor the anti-war movement which is growing to make one hell of a din in plans for the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe are not scrapped.

Nevertheless, Helmut Schmidt is fully aware of where this fear comes from. What is more, he is reported to have explained its sources to the Americans when he attempted to get them to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms control. Among other things, Schmidt pointed out to the Americans that the Federal Re-

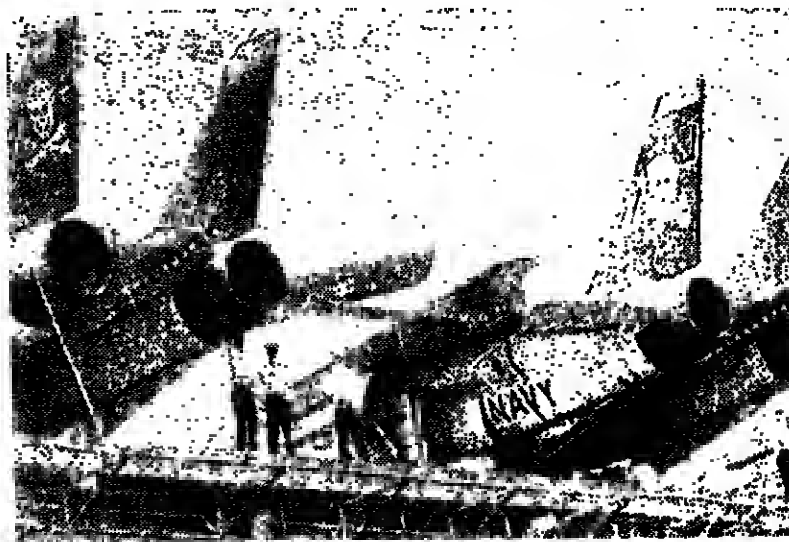
public has only one-tenth of the territory of the States, with ten times the density of its population. If we take into account the fact that the FRG lies in the heart of Europe, and is already packed full of American nuclear weapons, we shall understand only too clearly where the fear and the anti-war movement originate.

The Chancellor neglects to explain such facts to his own population. Nevertheless, like all West Europeans, the West Germans are in no need of such explanations. They are fully conversant with their geographical location, with just how populated and their part of the continent is, and with what sort of disaster is in store for them in case of a thermo-nuclear conflict.

They remember some other things, too. Fifty million people perished in World War II, and

three-quarters of these losses were borne by the Europeans, whereas the Americans lost less than one per cent, even less than half a per cent of this total. Europe lay in ruins while the Americans were busy counting their material acquisitions and sinking a claim for world domination. This is not only a matter of remembrance, but also of differences in psychology and political philosophy. It is one thing to see the lack of concern and cowboy recklessness with which the present people in Washington are plunging into the arms race. This unconcern, this recklessness are products of those years, of those illusions and misconceptions.

Helmut Schmidt has said it in absurd that some people are more afraid of America than of "the other power", i.e. the So-



The "Nimble", the American nuclear aircraft-carrier, has arrived at Naples. The Italian public in lodgment about this visit. The "Nimble" carries the P-14 fighters which, a few days ago, carried out a practical attack on Libyan aircraft. The tails of these planes do not carry the picture of a skull and crossbones for striking. Only death can result from the American military's attempt to spread their leaflets throughout the world.

In the photo: P-14 fighters on board the "Nimble". Telephone UPI-TASS

BOOKS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

(Continued from page 1)

quite a number of Soviet books, particularly from the Aurora publishing house as they specialize in titles very similar to our own publications. Thus we have established a general relationship with VAP. Your VIO Medvedevskaya Kaiga imports some of our books.

At this exhibition several Soviet publishers (Anzora, Iskustvo and others) have made us an offer of several new projects. We have seen a very beautiful book on the history of ballet which we are interested in. We have seen a number of other titles on various museums, and some books on painting and sculpture.

Talavar GRI, Exhibition Officer for the National Book Trust of India:

Seven hundred titles are on display in the Collective National Exhibition of Books from India at the 3rd Moscow International Book Fair. They cover a wide variety of subjects such as art, architecture, geography, and travel, history, biography, philosophy, children's books, etc.

We have already signed contacts with Soviet organizations, and at this fair we are going to sign new ones. A lot of Russian books have been translated into various Indian languages, and are on sale in our country. We import Russian books of all kinds. Russian literature and children's titles are especially popular with our people.

Nicolai James DEJEVSKY, Manager, Head of Russian Section, Pergamon Press, Great Britain:

Our exhibition of the 1981 Fair covers a wider range of subject-matter than our previous displays. Among our new titles are biographies of the leaders of the USSR Communist Party and the Soviet Government, and "Pages of Life", the book by Leonid Brezhnev. In the near future we are contemplating the publication of books by the CPSU Central Committee's Politbureau members, Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko. We are also exhibiting new books by Soviet and foreign scientists, works by international teams of authors, and, for the first time, we display our range of titles for children.

Among the most popular of our recent acquisitions from the Soviet Union is the series of books on chess.

I think that the exchange of books will continue, particularly on the basis of such exhibitions as the one in Moscow. Books have a positive part to play in the development of mutual understanding and cultural exchange between nations.

PHONE IN FROM YOUR PLANE

An American firm has invented a telephone system which makes it possible for travellers to talk during the flight to anyone with a phone in any American city.

One only has to insert his credit card with his code in a slot of a telephone on the wall panel of the plane.

A 'LEFT-HAND' SUGAR

The US company biochemica has started to produce a new sugar substitute, announced under the trade name "Levocol". The substitute has the same chemical composition as conventional sugar, but, unlike the latter, its molecules are arranged like a mirror image of our "sweet companion". This fact excludes the new substitute from human metabolism and, therefore, it features a zero caloric value.

For the same reason, Levocol does not negatively affect teeth. Furthermore, scientists claim that on the basis of Levocol it is possible to create a new substance which will neutralize conventional sugar in human body. One such tablet will be enough to eat as much sweet as you want during the day.

SUPERTRANSPARENT GLASS

The American company Corning Glass has worked out a new type of flat glass which is intended for solar power systems. While the best of the glass earlier available let through 88

PEOPLE

William Stern, of Britain, holds the title of the world's biggest bankrupt. A few years ago when his firm went bust, his debts stood at 104 million pounds. The investigation of his dealings still continues. In the meantime, the new debts he had incurred from additional lawsuits against him have increased his indebtedness to a record figure of 118.7 million pounds.

The Fernandez family who entered the United States illegally from Mexico in order to earn money were lucky to find lodgings in a nice large house, in Sherman Street, in Passaic, a town in New Jersey. For 10 dollars a month, they rent a large 1.80 by 2.10 m "box" made of plywood in a dark cellar of their landlord's house. There are ten other tenants in the cellar.

Science and technology

per cent of light, the new glass has a figure of 92 per cent. Excellent transparency is explained by the absence of iron in the glass. Specimens of such glass can be made so thin that they are easily bent.

PINE-APPLE PAPER

Various raw materials are currently used to produce paper. In Vietnam, successful tests have been completed in the manufacture of paper from pine-apple leaves. The new raw material turns out to be excellent for various kinds of paper. The pine-apple paper is equally good for banknotes and official paper.

A SEAT TAILORED TO YOUR OWN REQUIREMENTS

Storey Brothers and Co and British Industrial Plastics has thought up a new and very promising approach to the making of the office chair. A comfortable seat for a lorrydriver, which cuts out unnecessary muscle strain and tiredness, means higher productivity. But, until recently, a chair tailored to one's figure has been very expensive. Today the above two companies offer a chair for office or any other professional use which is moulded to one's measurements.

The process which goes into making the chair is fully computerized and in welding a plastic cover, vinyl, for instance, on to polyurethane cushions. The automatic moulding unit can easily cater for specific measurements and the shape of the seat itself can be altered depending on a particular application. The process needs no manual tailoring.

OF INTEREST

Glider pilot to cross the Atlantic

A bold attempt at a solo crossing of the Atlantic has been undertaken by Michael Schulz, a pilot from the FRG. He has added from Quebec in Canada aboard a small glider, which has on 80 hp engine, it all goes well, and the 34-year-old pilot before he took off, is on going to cover 8,000 kilometres in two weeks.

The earliest painting in the world

A small painting which scientists believe is the earliest painting in the world dating back 35

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

The growth in military expenditure in the West is discussed in an article in PRAVDA by R. Rostomyan, Doctor of Economic Sciences. He writes that since 1970, direct military expenditure by NATO members increased from 104,000 million dollars to nearly 240,000 million in 1980. Over the past decade, it has reached the impressive figure of over 1,800,000 million dollars.

In order to justify the arms race, the architects give wide credence to the idea that military expenditure allegedly stimulates the economy and creates more jobs. In effect, the arms race stimulates mass unemployment, either directly or indirectly. Expenditure on arms creates fewer jobs than civilian investment. Thus, the one thousand million dollars appropriated for military purposes in 1970-74, on average could have been used to create 45,000 jobs in industry and 58,000 jobs in government offices whereas the same sum of money spent on non-military projects would have created respectively in 50,000 or 88,000 jobs.

In the capitalist world, this large-scale diversion of funds to the arms race severely affects the living standards of the workers and distorts the development of the economy.

WEST BERLIN AND BONN'S PRETENSIONS

On the tenth anniversary of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin between the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France, B. Lyssenko has published an article in IZVESTIA in which he comments as follows:

Teddy, it can be said, that in combination with other agreements on West Berlin, the Quadripartite Agreement has made it possible to relieve tensions in the city and around it. It has provided an element of stability based on a recognition of the historical and political realities.

However, Bonn keeps violating the Agreement, and this is hardly accidental. Conceivably, and, at times, overtly, the FRG regards West Berlin as standing on West German soil. Very often, the federal and local authorities of the FRG, with the connivance of the Western powers, violate the Agreement's basic provision that West Berlin does not belong to, and cannot be governed by, the Federal Republic.

SOLIDARITY: ITS GENUINE AIMS

TRUD, the trade union newspaper, carries an article by Yu. Alyushin who comments on the draft statutes of the Polish Solidarity trade union. The statutes are to be approved by the Solidarity congress in Poland this September.

On the whole, this document is designed to produce the impression that Solidarity is a free, independent and democratic public organization which allegedly meets the interests of the working people and is alien to rent tape and excessive centralization, the author writes.

The draft statutes state that Solidarity intends to "have no influence on the formation of economic and political policy" and "to form an active attitude towards working people towards activities beneficial to the Motherland". Yet, over the past year, Solidarity and its branches have taken part in more than 120 local and national strikes which have disrupted the Polish economy, bringing it to the verge of anarchy and collapse. How can this possibly be of "benefit to the Motherland"?

Solidarity has turned into a power opposing the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish government. The main aim pursued by the extremist wing in its leadership is to overthrow the existing governmental system in Poland and to take over power by destroying the economic and political foundations of socialism.

THE CRIMEA'S SOBER VOICE

This year, a special significance attaches to the traditional summer meetings in the Crimea held between the leaders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to discuss major international issues, writes V. Kobys in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

Over the past year, which has seen a new Administration take office in the States, the world situation has not only become more complex, it has also acquired such novel characteristics that even those who have so far waved politics aside now avidly read newspapers, listen with great attention to the news. And the news bulletins are alarming. More and more explosive materials are being piled up on our planet, new hot spots develop almost with each passing day, and all this is accompanied by less and less common sense and less and less responsibility as reflected in the policies of certain (mostly American) statesmen.

The above tendencies were discussed, among other things, during the meetings in the Crimea this year. As in previous years, a quiet and sober voice has emanated from the Crimea imparting confidence in the future.

centuries, has been found on the island of Thero in the Aegean Sea. The picture depicts a fisherman carrying a fish. The picture probably hanged on the wall in a house where it was found. Fragments of frescoes on the fishing theme have also been found in the house.



Photo from the magazine "Parade", Bulgaria.

Six roos in one pouch

An original nurse's uniform for carrying babies in an emergency has been developed at a hospital in Miami, Florida, USA. The uniform, which has six large pouches, enables the nurse wearing it to carry six babies at a time to safety.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE SECOND METRO LINE IN MINSK, AT PRESENT IN THE PROCESS OF BEING BUILT, WILL LINK NEW HOUSING ESTATES WITH MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN THE CITY. Its construction has been made possible thanks to accelerated work on the first line of the Metro. The new line will reduce load on the city's busiest routes and the amount of time thousands of people spend going to and from work each day.

● IN RECENT YEARS FORESTERS IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN HAVE PLANTED LARGE GARDENS OF TREES IN THE REPUBLIC'S MOUNTAINOUS AREAS OF TIEN SHAN. At these plantations at a height of 1,600-1,800 metres above sea level where there is a lot of rain, they do not have to be artificially irrigated.

● RUINS OF NEOLITHIC HOUSES HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED BY ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN THE LOWER REACHES OF THE AMUR, ON THE BANKS OF THE LICH RIVER. Since the beginning of the 3rd millennium, this settlement was for many centuries inhabited by natives of the lower Amur. The archaeologists' finds have shown that the inhabitants were not only hunters and fishermen. Along with spoon balls made of multicoloured stone and flint arrow-heads, pottery shards bearing an unmistakable floral design were unearthed, which indicates that the predecessors of the modern Nivkhs, Etkimos and Aleutians know how to grow grain.

● IN THE TOWN OF VOLOKOLAMSK NEAR MOSCOW, RESTORATION WORK CONTINUES ON THE VOLOKOLAMSK KREMLIN, AN OUTSTANDING MONUMENT OF MEDIEVAL RUSSIAN ART. Work has already been finished on the balcony of the Resurrection Cathedral. It is intended that the restoration of the Kremlin should be completed by 1985, when Volokolamsk, one of the most ancient of Russian cities, celebrates its 850th anniversary.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

RAILWAYS: WHAT CAN BE DONE NEXT?

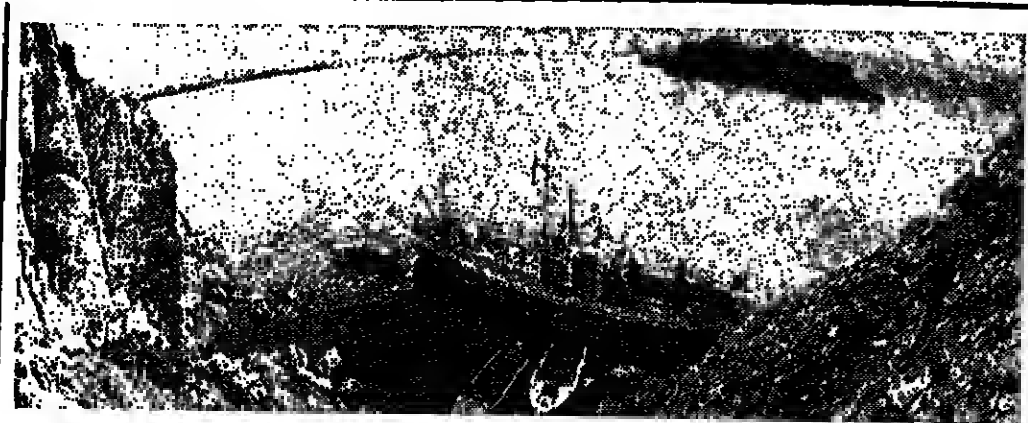
Our railways are loaded to much higher level than foreign railways whatever the country, writes Leon Pavlovsky, USSR Minister of Railways, in IZVESTIA. The throughput of certain railway line networks is approaching the theoretical limit. At the same time, the developing national economy demands that in the 11th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), the Soviet railways cope with even greater traffic, both passenger and cargo. This can only be achieved if full use is made of the existing facilities.

Of particular importance in this respect is the further electrification of railway tracks. The Soviet Union already boasts the world's biggest network of electrified railways—by 1985, this will have reached 50,000 kilometres in total length—which is responsible for 80 per cent of all railway carriage. Electrification is efficient in money terms. It facilitates both an increase in throughput and the achievement of considerable savings in diesel fuel. Over the current five-year period fuel savings will amount to 7,000,000 tonnes, says the author in conclusion.

FAMILY LIFE THROUGH THE EYES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

Today these factors having a bearing on the atmosphere in the home are studied by educationalists, lawyers and psychologists. Professor Alexei Rodalev, Doctor of Science (Psychology), discusses some of the secrets of successful married life in the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

To love means to accept the unique individuality of another person. Even if he or she has some glaring blemish which one cannot help but dislike, if we love



SIBERIA'S GEM

"The Sacred Sea", "The Sacred Lake" and "The Holy Water"—this is how Lake Balkal has been described since time out of mind by the native inhabitants of Siberia, by the Russians who reached its banks in the 17th century, and by foreign travellers, all of whom admired the lake's majestic, almost unearthly mystery and beauty. The adjective "great" applies to Lake Balkal not only in the abstract sense—it also happens to be the largest lake in the world. All the waters of the Baltic Sea or of the Great Lakes in America would fit inside its depression which contains one-fifth of the earth's sweet water. The main miracle about Lake Balkal is its water. In the twenty centuries that have passed since the start of our era, the water in the lake has been completely renewed only five times. The value of

this water is estimated roughly to equal our country's national annual incomes multiplied five times. The water's purity is maintained to a great extent by the tiny crayfish which lives in the lake and is called "Ephurum". This crayfish not only serves as food for the fauna; thousands of millions of these creatures filter the water flowing into the lake from the 336 rivers which feed it and fill it with oxygen.

Balkal has been in existence for 25 million years. It is the only "laboratory" in the world where new types and species of living organisms are continually being formed. There are nearly 2,000 such species in the lake, and scientists speak of it as a natural museum of living fossils.

When oceanologists penetrated to the bottom of Balkal in deep-water Pals diving bells,



they surfaced having made a major discovery: they had found weed growing at a depth of one hundred metres. Up to then, it had been believed that weeds could not grow at depths below 50 metres. As for the ordinary sponge, it had always been thought that it grew close to weeds. In Balkal they were discovered at a depth of 1,300 metres, where there are no weeds. This means that sponges can have an independent existence. Lake Balkal, Siberia's gem, is a unique natural phenomenon, full of mysteries yet to be unravelled.

In the photos: The nesting grounds on the lake's islands are under observation. Scientists fit a suit onto a hair seal in order to conduct cardiological experiments. Omul, a fish peculiar to Balkal, is measured at a laboratory of the Limnological Institute.



TO CONTROL MUD TORRENTS

The ancient city of Kish in the south of Uzbekistan (Central Asia) has been protected from mountain floods. A one-kilometre filled dam rises at a height of 60 metres in the Shurapsal Gorge. Now the city fears no ailments.

The hydroproject that went into operation became the last link in a major system to control mud dreams in the South-West Pamirs. It protects dozens of cities and villages in the Kashkandarynasky Region, commercial plantations of fruits and grapes.

The dams across Alpine canyons serve yet another purpose. They form original reservoirs—mud-stream traps that can take in more than 50 million cubic metres of water. This promises to considerably increase the hydroresources of this zone.

WITH THE HELP OF THE SUN

The construction of a shepherd's settlement, to be supplied with solar energy, has started in the Cherkizy area in the Karakum Desert, Turkmenia. A desalination installation and dwellings heated and cooled by solar energy, showers, a kitchen and a bathroom are all provided in the new house.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) hundreds of such complexes will appear in the desert. They will supply shepherds at distant pastures with energy, water and vegetables. This will make it possible to do without canals stretching for many kilometres deep into the desert, water conduits and power lines, which will sharply reduce the cost of cattle-breeding in the desert.

GRANITE YIELDS OIL

A well recently bored in the Omskiy canyon in the Mangyshlak semi-peninsula on the Caspian, the main oil-bearing region in Kazakhstan, struck oil in the old granite layers, thus giving a new dimension to oil prospecting there.

Geophysicists have begun additional prospecting in areas with old crystalline rock formations earlier considered, like granite, unpromising for oil exploration.

Saving patterns and the amounts saved are also collected by the future to meet in full the Soviet people's growing demand for a number of goods and services. In the previous five-year plan (1976-1980) difficulties were experienced in providing the population with some types of foods and industrial goods, with adequate housing and services. The 11th five-year plan envisages a growth in the production of consumer goods which should outstrip the growth in the population's monetary earnings.

CINEMA: AN ART AND AN INDUSTRY

This subject is discussed in the STUDENCHESKY MERIDIAN magazine by Andrei Forkovsky, the famous film director.

Cinema is a great art. But it is also an industry. For instance, India alone makes over 500 films a year. You can imagine the total number of films produced in the world. Many of these, alas, have nothing to do with art. To make a film is an expensive business—unless, therefore, it is considered to be a box-office draw, no one will outvow money for it. This, perhaps, partly explains the tragedy of the cinema. It is, after all, the only art where you have to get acceptance of your plan, your creative idea, before it is implemented.

The cinema is, nevertheless, an art which helps man to find himself, to experience that feeling equivalent to shock, that Aristotle called catharsis. It is only through catharsis that the human soul perceives the good and peace in others. It becomes receptive to what is best, both in the world as a whole and in the individual. This is the function of art. Moreover, every work of art, if it is genuine, as a rule reflects the aspirations, thoughts and feelings of contemporary man, it expresses time.

Places to visit



GOLDEN ROSES FROM THE NIKITSKY BOTANICAL GARDENS

The delicately-shaped flower, with petals which seem to be made of litig gold plate, has a rare beauty. It is a new type of rose which Soviet selectionist Vera Klimenko, who grew it has named after Gianni Rodari, the Italian children's writer. The rose commemorates her meeting with Rodari who visited the Gardens.

The alleys, copes and fields at the Nikitsky Botanical Gardens, not far from Yalta in the Crimea, descend to soft green waves to the sea. The surrounding mountains provide reliable protection from cold winds.

150 years ago a small garden was laid out on this spot. Today it has developed into a major scientific and research establishment where 28 thousand different varieties of plants grow and bear fruit. They were brought here from all corners of the earth. In the Gardens one can see a grove of cork trees planted in 1824, blossoming yuccas from Central America, blue deodar cedars, sequoias from California, and a collection of different varieties of olive trees.

The Museum of Natural History in Paris, University of San Francisco, the Botanical Gardens of Austria, Britain, Poland, Rumania, Cuba, Switzerland, Algeria, and many other places all have links with the Gardens at Yalta, from which hundreds of parcels containing seeds, seedlings and even grown plants are dispatched. Some of these parcels contain the new breed of rose with which we began our story.



FOLK CRAFTSMAN OF THE UKRAINE

The Ministry of Light Industry of the Ukraine has reported that over 200 cities and villages of the republic, known for the traditional crafts they practise, have become creative centres for folk art. The village of Perikovsky, in the Dnepropetrovsk Region, for instance, where every other inhabitant is a skilled artisan, is well known for its superb lacquered painting work. The village of Oposhaya in the Poltava Region, and Kosov, a Carpathian district centre, are

famous for their pottery. Ukrainian embroidered towels—rushnyks—are dispatched all over the world, from the small town of Kiolevets in the Sumy Region. The 30,000 artisans who live in the Ukraine are well looked after and this ensures the revival of old crafts. They are supplied with materials and guaranteed with orders; exhibitions are arranged and the articles they make are sold through specialized art shops.

OF INTEREST

Exhibition of Stone Age masterpieces

An exhibition of works of Stone Age artists, made in the days when herds of mammoths roamed present-day Kazakhstan, has opened in Alma-Ata at the Kazakh State Art Museum. On show are copies of engravings, which even the bitterest wood plan is rare, spread over what used to be grazing ground for sheep and mammoths.

which have been put under government protection, have aroused the interest not only of art historians and archaeologists but also of zoologists. Found on rock faces near Lake Balkhash, they have added much to our information on the fauna of the Kazakh steppe in the late Pleistocene and Neolithic Ages. To show only art, desert land, where even the bitterest wood plan is rare, spread over what used to be grazing ground for sheep and mammoths.

Science and technology

FIRST AID FOR ANCIENT MONUMENTS

An ancient monument is in danger! This alarm signal has come from the village of Noraduz, on the shores of Lake Sevan, in Armenia. Spring floods had washed away the foundation and threatened to destroy a masterpiece of ancient architecture, the Khachkar (cross stone), dating back to the 13th century. Within about an hour team of experts-restorers and builders had arrived on the site.

The provision of "first aid" to architectural monuments is organized by the Armenian Department for the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments. Department staff consist of experienced restorers, artists, masons, and other specialists.

Today there are more than 4,000 monuments of national architecture in Armenia, which have been called an open-air museum. Some have already been restored, others are in the process of restoration in order to prevent destruction, much of which stems from mountains, experts hurry to the scene of danger.

CLEAN AIR FOR MOSCOW

Staff members of the Institute of Applied Geophysics work in a flying laboratory fitted out with electronic equipment, recorders, gas counters and other instruments. They fly above our capital in search of "dirty" air and the sources of pollution.

We are out to specify the cross-section of Moscow's air basin, says Vladimir Chikov, head of the expedition. Our aim is to locate these layers of air which are contaminated with sulphurous gas, nitrogen oxide,

and sulphides. Our instruments help us to measure the concentration of pollutants in the atmosphere at various altitudes and to make a qualitative assessment of the discharges from individual enterprises. Such measurements and observations are conducted the whole year round.

The complex experimental being carried on in the skies above Moscow is the first of its kind. It will take two years and will involve the services of scientists, motor transport staff, civil aviation and the hydrometeorological service. The actions of the various bodies will be coordinated by the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control. The main aim of the experiment is to work out recommendations to reduce discharges and to further improve the purity of the air in our capital.

A LIFT TO THE CLOUDS

Very soon, a one-kilometre-high tower, the tallest in the world, is to go up in the Soviet Union.

It will be used for weather forecasting. From its predecessors at heights of up to 600 m meteorologists studied the hydrometeorological processes in the atmosphere. The new tower will provide Soviet meteorologists with all necessary conditions to continue their study of wind pressure and the other meteorological factors involved in weather forecasting. It will also prove useful to engineers specializing in the design of tall buildings. A laboratory will be set up within the tower to enable specialists to observe the tower shaft and the system of steel tension cables which have to stand up to considerable pressure.

People and cargoes will be lifted from the top to the bottom of the tower in a high-speed lift, with several stops on the way.

HELICOPTERS TO THE RESCUE

Pilots, delivering building materials, equipment and machinery, came to the rescue of restorers, working on Amberd, a medieval city-fortress.

Erected on an impregnable mountain site, over 2,000 metres above sea level and surrounded by a deep canyon, the fortress is well known for the many original solutions its architects resorted to. Thus, to make the church cupola lighter, 11th-century craftsmen built into it hollow clay jugs. A complicated

system of pipes, passing under the floor and through the bath-house walls, made it possible at one and the same time to heat the water and the bath-house itself.

This is not the first case of co-operation between restorers and pilots. With each passing year helicopters are used on an ever wider scale for archaeological surveys. They help locate promising sites for digs and play a large role in the protection of historic and cultural monuments in which Armenia abounds.

RESORTS OF KAZAKHSTAN VIRGIN LANDS

The "Sovoyoz Bor" sanatorium has recently opened in the Kustanai Region of Kazakhstan's virgin lands, not far from the therapeutic muds and mineral water of Lake Lavrovoyskoye.

The republic's natural resources provide inexhaustible opportunities for the development of climatic and balneolo-

gical resorts. Thanks to the efforts of hydrogeologists numerous deposits of mineral waters and muds have been discovered in the districts of virgin land development, on the Mangyshlak peninsula, in the Caspian Sea and in the mountains and forests of the ore-producing Altai Territory.



Modeling lifts are operating on the "Sovoyoz Bor" sanatorium. This 240-metre-long vessel has a double hull. The cargo section, with 14 tanks to carry four grades of oil and oil products, has been inserted into the outer hull. This type of design completely excludes the possibility of oil leaks even should the hull's side or bottom develop a leak. There is a two-metre-wide space between the two hulls which can be used to carry drinking water, or to deliver cooled water to purification installations in port, after the tanks have been washed out.

VIEWPOINT

FORUM IN A NEW BRANCH OF MEDICINE



More than 700 scientists from 24 countries are attending the 7th International Congress on Hyperbaric Medicine presently taking place in Moscow. There is an unusually wide range of problems under review: from the birth of a child to the medical and biological aspects involved in the development of the world ocean. Cooperation and research in this new branch of medicine is discussed below by Academician Boris Petrovsky, Director-General of the All-Union Research Centre for Surgery at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

The growing interest in hyperbaric medicine being shown among scientists in many parts of the world is no accident. The saturation of the human body with oxygen under high pressure helps in the treatment of a great number of diseases, including gas gangrene, poisoning, atherosclerosis, ischemic disease, tetanus, traumas of the nervous system and many other ailments. In recent years we have been making use of this method to help women suffering from severe heart failure to give birth.

Soviet specialists have begun to use hyperbaric oxygenation in gerontology. Barosurgery has already enabled 70 successful operations to be carried out on patients of over 70 years of age, including one who was 88. The latter is said to have stood up to the operation as if he had been a young strong man.

Over the past five years, our Hyperbaric Oxygenation Centre under the All-Union Research Centre for Surgery at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences has carried out over 60,000 treatment sessions on 5,000 patients, and has performed 283 operations in barochambers. There are over 175 departments of oxygenation at scientific and research establishments and clinics in 75 Soviet cities. By the end of this year, new barochambers will open in Eastern Siberia. The number of patients is steadily growing even though operations are not cheap: the state pays nearly 8,000 roubles for each.

Our centre is recognised by the World Health Organization as a Centre for the Use of Barotherapy in Cardiology. Despite the considerable progress made in hyperbaric medicine, we are far from making full use of its possibilities. That is why it is vital that we should exchange ideas at our international meetings and undertake joint research. Each year, much joint ventures bring new discoveries not only in the treatment of disease, but also in relation to expanding the possibilities of the human body.

The Congress is accompanied by an exhibition of medical instruments and models from many countries, including the USSR. It is a unique opportunity for scientists to exchange ideas and to work together on new hyperbaric systems.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Makvala KASRASHVILI



Every play where she appears is a meeting with an artist of surprisingly sincere feelings and profound emotions, which invariably move her listeners. She is an artist of great artistic feelings, as how noted Soviet singer Vladimir Atlantov described Bolshoi soloist Makvala Kasrashvili.

Makvala was born in 1942 in Kutaisi into a family which never boasted professional singers or musical traditions. But she lived in Georgia, where they say, the air itself helps one sing.

When it came to choosing an occupation after seven years in a secondary school, Makvala entered a music school, Zarba Andzhaparidze, a singer, once came there for a concert, and the students demonstrated their vocal skills to him. Andzhaparidze took a liking to Makvala's voice

and offered her to enter the Tbilisi Conservatoire, which she did. In two years she covered a four-year programme. She was a success playing the part of Birdele in Gluck's "Orpheus" mounted by the students. Interestingly enough, the title part was sung by Tbilisi conservatoire graduate Zorab Solikava, who now appears together with Makvala in Bolshoi productions.

Once a Bolshoi audition commission came to Tbilisi to recruit probationers to the theatre company.

"Take note of the Blackberry (which is the Russian for Makvala)," they were told by conservatoire director Vasa Davydova, also a singer. Indeed, the exacting judges were very much pleased with Makvala's high, strong and beautiful soprano.

She was tried out in an aria of Isolanta and Tosca's prayer, was taken as a probationer, and a year later, in 1967, became a Bolshoi soloist.

Makvala now performs nearly all leading soprano parts at the theatre, of which there are over 20. One of her favorites is the part of Tatiana in "Eugene Onegin". "Tatiana in our production is a passionate character brimming with vitality, she is my ideal of a woman," says the actress. She is also good in dramatic parts.

Makvala was a big success in the Paris opera and Milan's La Scala, and won an award from a Montreal singing contest. That difficult competition included a work named "Arkana" with an ancient Egyptian text and a score by a Canadian composer.

Come and listen to the Blackberry at the Bolshoi which opened its new season on September 1.

Margarita ANOKHINA

MALY THEATRE: NEW SEASON

Moscow's Maly Theatre, which is also known as Ostrovsky's House, will start its 158th season with performances in Tbilisi. Mikhail Tserkov, the theatre's director, said that the company will acquaint Georgian audiences with its best productions.

The theatre will start its Moscow performances in October with new productions of Gorky's "Foma Gordeyev" and "Guilt Without Guilt" by Ostrovsky. Rehearsals of Chekhov's "Clie-

ry Orchard" are in full swing, directed by Igor Ilyinsky, who is also to play the role of Fira. Yevgeny Vesnik and Yuri Solomin are rehearsing Gogol's "The Inspector-General". Contemporary Soviet works are represented by "The Choice", based on Yuri Bondarev's novel of the same name.

On October 28 the Maly Theatre goes to Poland where it is to take part in a festival of Russian classical drama.

FOREIGN TOURS

The Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble has started its tour of Spain. Over a period of one and a half months the company will give performances in Valencia, Seville, Madrid, Barcelona and other places. Its programme includes Soviet and Russian songs and dances and two songs "Granada" and "Cavalito", which the company has prepared especially for its Spanish audiences.

Meanwhile, the ballet com-

pany of Moscow's Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre has initiated its tour of Syria. The company, which is due to take part in an art festival in Basra and in the cultural programme of the International Fair in Damascus, will perform, among other items, the ballets "Pajillo", "Straussiana", "Cayenne" and fragments from "Swan Lake". After its Syrian tour comes to an end, it will proceed to Jordan.

DEDICATED TO DMITRY SHOSTAKOVICH

The Molodiya recording company has concluded its 54-record issue of works by Dmitry Shostakovich and is planning to produce another series of works by this outstanding composer.

Music lovers will be able to listen to the Fifteenth Symphony and to the First and Second Symphonies for the first time, while the

little known opera "A Tale of a Priest and His Filled Hand Baitka", produced by Leningrad's Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre, intended for children, The Molodiya recordings are limited to coincide with the 75th anniversary of Dmitry Shostakovich's birth.

UNKNOWN LERMONTOV PORTRAIT FOUND IN ITALY

An unknown portrait of Lermontov, painted in his lifetime, has been found in Italy in a private collection. The discovery was made by the Moscow historians, Bocharov and Glushakova, who have to their credit the recovery of many "lost" works by Karl Bryulov

and Orest Kiprensky, in addition to other masterpieces of Russian art.

The new find is a 22.5 by 18 cm watercolor and shows Lermontov in military uniform standing beside a young officer. It is believed that the painting may be by Alexander Bryulov.

WHAT'S ON?

September 5-7

THEATRES

Kremli Palace of Congresses (Kremli). 6 (mat), 7 — Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 5 — Verdi, "Aida" (opera), 6 (eve) — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq. 5) — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet), 6 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 6 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St., 5 (mat) — Gladkov, "Khottabych"; 6 (eve) — Mitutin, "Girl in a Fur"; 6 (mat and eve) — Double-bill: Cosme, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard"; 7 — Kalman, "La Violette de Montmartre".

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samoynovskaya St., 5) — This is a Central Puppet Theatre Broadcast. 6 — Shostakovich, "Noah's Ark"; 7 — Shostakovich, "Ovine Comedy".

Guest performances by Leningrad Bolshoi Puppet Theatre at the Lenin Komsomol Theatre (6 Chekhov St., 5, 6) — Shukhin.

"Till the Early Hours of the Morning", 7 — Gindin, Ryabkin, "At 12 in Nighs".

Guest performances by Rigo Operetta Theatre at the Sadovaya St. 5 (mat and eve) — Puccini, "Sister Carrie"; 6 (mat) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; 6 (eve) — Strauss, "The Saronade"; 7 — Pichkin, "Women's Malin".

Stola Circus (Lenin Hill), "Russian and Lyudmila", a new pantomime.

FILMS

The Woman in White (Molodo-Film, 2 parts, USSR).

Based on Wilkie Collins' novel of the same name.

Cinema: "Zvyozdny" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo), Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo, Our Sky (Volnom).

About the courageous fight of Vietnamese pilots against American invaders. Cinema: "Metropol" (Sverdlov Sq., Metro Pleshchod Sverdlov).

BUSINESS



SVYAZ-81 STARTS ITS WORK

The international inter-industrial exhibition of communication systems and equipment, which has just opened at the exhibition grounds in Sokolniki Park, is one of the biggest displays arranged by VIO Expo-centre this year. Companies from 23 countries and West Berlin are taking part.

The exhibition features radio and satellite communication equipment, TV and radio broadcasting systems, terminal equipment, and equipment for communication channels and networks. Among the participants are AEG Telefunken, BASF, the Dimes Group, and many other big names in the field. All in all, 400 foreign companies, organizations and articles are represented.

The Soviet section has over 3,000 exhibits ranging from conventional mail processing equipment to satellite communications. A stand in the centre of the section demonstrating the recording of a TV programme

draws throngs of visitors. Also on view is a joint Soviet, American, Canadian and French venture — the COSPAS marine rescue system.

Talking to MNI correspondents, Eren Pervyshin, the USSR Minister of the Means of

Communication Industry, pointed out that all Soviet exportable goods in the field of communications are manufactured according to international specifications. In the last five years exports of Soviet communication equipment almost doubled

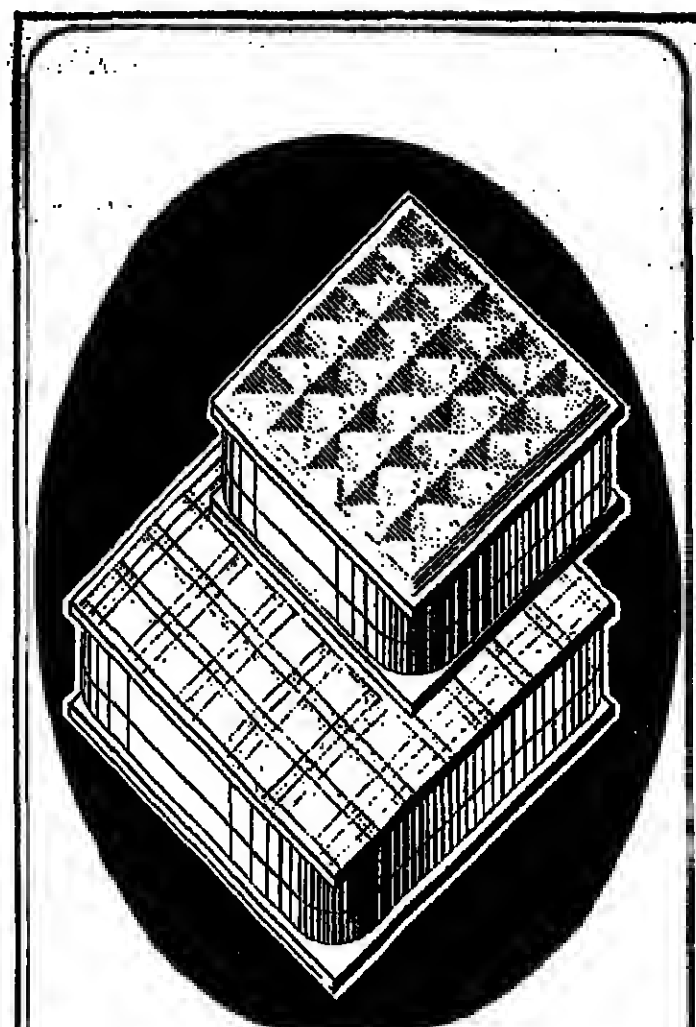


Equipment for satellite communications is a prominent feature in the Soviet section of the exhibition.

and they continue to increase. On the exhibit list are telephone and telegraph equipment, radio communication and broadcasting equipment, TV systems, and audio equipment. All this technology is up to the mark and popular with people in the field abroad. We are working on the expansion of our list of marketable products abroad, said the minister.

SVYAZ-81 has a highly varied programme. In addition to the main display, there is also to be a symposium at which some 60 reports will be presented. Scientific technical and commercial centres have been opened at the exhibition, which promises many advantageous contracts.

Konstantin RAZIN, Viktor YEVKIN



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TECHMASHEXPORT

GUEST PERFORMANCES IN SEPTEMBER

The most characteristic feature of the forthcoming guest performances, due during September in Moscow, is that many foreign companies and individual performers will be making their first appearance in the Soviet capital and are practically unknown to Moscow audiences.

Folk art is represented by the Dance Ensemble from Kampuchea, and by the Barangot Company from the Philippines, founded in 1959.

The Greek Dance Theatre will introduce Moscow audiences to

Greek dance traditions going back many centuries.

The Polish Combi group and Vision, a jazz group from the GDR, will also be appearing for the first time in Moscow.

Kristof Penderick, a well-known Polish composer and conductor, will take part in the festival commemorating the 75th anniversary of Dmitry Shostakovich's birth.

Other performers and companies expected in Moscow will be coming for the second, if not third time. These include the

Puhla ensemble from the GDR, the singers Marcela Lallerova, from Czechoslovakia, and Greg Bonham, from Britain, the National Opera and Ballet Theatre from Sofia and the Blue Jeans electric guitar ensemble, from Japan, headed by Takeshi Terouchi.

FACTS and EVENTS

Opera. The German State Opera in Berlin has started work on a new production of "The Queen of Spades", the opera by Tchaikovsky. Boris Pokrovsky, the chief director of the Bolshoi Theatre, has been invited to stage the opera, while the sets will be by Ilya Glazunov. The first night will take place in October.

Exhibitions. A recently-opened exhibition hall of the Kurs Regional Art Gallery now houses famous works by Dalneka, the well-known Soviet painter. The Kurs Gallery has over 200 works by Dalneka, the biggest collection in the country. Many were produced by the artist himself in his native town.

INTERNATIONAL BOOK EXCHANGE

Visitors to the library of Gana University will now be able to read the "Ganyu" (Spring) magazine, published in Armenia. It was sent to Italy via international book exchange service from the Central Myasnikov Library. The book exchange department maintains contacts with 84 organizations from 34 countries.

Book exchange is especially abundant with the Bulgarian Cyril and Methodius National Library. The Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia is being dis-

tributed to Sofia in exchange for the Bulgarian.

Apart from large libraries, such as the Bibliotheca Nationalis in Paris and the Royal Library in Stockholm, books are exchanged with the libraries of universities which specialize in Armenian studies. Thus, the "Armenian History by Mevses Khorenatsi" in English was received from Harvard University, USA.

In last year alone, the Myasnikov Library added 1,889 foreign titles to its funds.



The art of the Kurylynsky, the famous trio of illustrators, needs no special recommendation. Their series of etchings illustrate a wide series of works from Leskov's "Ledy" to Gogol's "Dead Souls", to Cervantes' "Don Quixote". One of the exhibits at the Moscow Book Fair, at present taking place at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, is a book, "The Story of One City" by Salykov-Shchukin, illustrated by the Kurylynsky (photo). It was published by Detskaya Literatura Publishers of Moscow.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment). 5, 6, 7 — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet). Blue Jeans ensemble (Japan).

Oktyabr Cinema and Concert Hall (42 Prospekt Kalinina). 5, 6 — A variety concert. Concert Hall, Kutsa Athletics Complex, Central Army Club (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 5, 6 — Publi pop group (GDR).

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (14/10 Kiyevskaya Embankment). Over 50 posters by Huseinova artists. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury, Trolleybuses 8, 10.

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (3 Krutitsky Vol). More than 300 items of decorative and applied art are on view: china from Duiyovo, trays from Lyubarsky, carpets from Bogorodskoye. Daily, except Sunday and Monday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Prospektskaya.

SPORTS

ATHLETICS
Lenin Central Stadium, 6 — "Runner's Day", "Jumper's Day", "Thrower's Day" open

Moscow competitions, 4 p.m. The purpose of these matches is to discover new talent.

RUGBY

PSU Stadium (27 Novozavodskaya St., 6) — USSR championship, PU v Aviator, 6 p.m. Aviator is the team from the Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation.

FIELD HOCKEY

Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 7 — USSR men's championship, PU v Dynamo (Alma-Ata) 5 p.m.

FOOTBALL

Children's Township at the Lenin Central Stadium, 7 — All-Union juniors' tournament, 2 p.m.

This tournament marks the 25th anniversary of the Lenin Central Stadium.

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Begovoye St., 6) — Flat racing and trotting, 1 p.m.
Two-year-old Orlov thoroughbreds will compete for traditional cups.

WEATHER

September 5-7

Moscow, city and region, rain on September 5 and dry on subsequent days. Night temperatures from 5-6°C up to 7-11°C and from 10-14°C up to 15-20°C in the daytime. Wind NW changing to SW, 5-7 mps.

Temperature difference in the Soviet Union 30°C. The daytime temperatures in Kazan, 30°C, while on Cape Chelyuskin, (Taimyr Peninsula) — 0°C.

State Bank of the USSR

Some foreign exchange quotations for September 1, 1981	French franc	100	12.52
	English pound sterling	100	137.43
	FRG mark (Deutsch mark)	100	36.34
	ORR mark	100	10.52
	Indian rupee	100	8.36
	Japanese yen	1,000	3.26
	Swiss franc	100	24.94
	US dollar	100	75.00
Currency	Quotations in rubles		
Australian dollar	100	66.66	
Austrian schilling	100	4.34	
Canadian dollar	100	62.30	
Danish krone	100	8.70	

HEINZ DÜRR: 'LET'S DO AWAY WITH PREJUDICE'

Heinz Dürr, Chairman of the Board of AEG Telefunken, West Germany, has spoken out in favour of more trade and co-operation between the FRG and the USSR.

The relations existing between our company and Soviet foreign trade organizations have long ago gone beyond the stage of purely export operations, he stressed. We buy Soviet products and are engaged in joint development ventures. Our co-operation, therefore, can certainly not be dubbed a one-way street.

Dürr expressed Telefunken's interest in taking part in the "pipe-gas" project, which will give West Germany access to the natural gas it needs so badly. But, as he well knows,

the project is the target of frenzied attacks from Washington which claims that any such venture will make West Germany dependent on the USSR. The "pipe-gas" project is beneficial for both sides, said Telefunken's chairman. And both sides have an equal interest in it. Any deal involves its partners in dependence on each other. Therefore, do not share fears in this respect.

We intend to continue to co-operate on a basis of mutually profitable trade with the USSR, Dürr stated. Business deals and trade help us get to know each other better and do away with prejudice. They have a considerable contribution to make towards the achievement of understanding between peoples.

Contacts and contracts

15 ESCAP countries as well as special UN agencies took part in a seminar on labour productivity statistics, which has just ended in Moscow. Its sponsors were ESCAP and the USSR Statistical Board.

V/O Mashinexport and V/O Mashinimport are to deliver to Italy, via SAJ and Valmire, 250 one-tonne electric forklifts and 150 gas lasers.

V/O Lizenfintorg has sold Semim-Tsity, the license for a program, which considerably improves the binocular factor in sulphide-polymeric pre-polymer.